# THE GENESEE FARMER.

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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

### CURCULIO.

This destructive little insect has already commenced its depredations upon the Apricots, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, &c.—There is no time to be lost by those who would protect their fruit from its ravages.—The Curculio is a small dark brown bug, about the size of a pea-bug, with a long crooked beak, from which proceed two small fine feelers. When approached, he collects himself and remains motionless, very much resembling a dry bud. Its body is covered with a hard crust, and when examined minutely, several bunches are discovered along the back, and also some spots of a light shining grey. Those who are not acquainted with them, may find them very readily by placing a white cloth under the tree which they infest, and giving the tree a smart blow with the hand, when the Curculio will drop upon the cloth and are readily discovered.—They commence their depredations by making an incision in the fruit, in the form of a small c or section of a circle, in which they deposit an egg which hatches into a small maggot, which immediately commences eating its way to the centre of the fruit—after which the fruit has a gummy and shrivelled appearance, and drops from the tree. After this, the maggot leaves the fruit and buries itself in the ground, to pass through the different changes of shape to which he is subject, and await the return of another season to commence the work of destruction. Although small and insignificant in his appearance, perhaps we have no one insect that does as much mischief; as by him more than seven-eighths of our Apricots, Nectarines, and Plums, are destroyed. They are provided with wings, but are seldom known to use them; from which circumstance it is hoped that some efficient mode may be adopted of keeping them from ascending the bodies of fruit trees. As the fruit of the Apricot, Nectarine, and Plum trees add much to the comforts of life, we hope every effort will be made which human ingenuity can invent, to prevent the ravages of this little troublesome insect.

There is another variety of the same family, which perforates the limbs of Cherries and Plums, causing an excrescence or an enlargement of the limb at the place where the eggs are deposited: all such limbs should be cut off and burned before the season of hatching arrives.

As preventives, we have recommended a solution of India-rubber in animal oils (which is very adhesive) to be put upon the bodies and limbs of trees, in order to prevent their ascent. We have tried tar, as used to prevent the ascent of the canker worm. This seems a preventive for a short time when first applied, but soon hardens sufficiently upon the outside to allow them to pass over it. Others have recommended lists or loose cords fastened round the body of the trees, saturated with common unguentum of the shops, or with spirits of turpentine. But whatever course is resorted to, we recommend their destruction by spreading sheets under the trees and jarring them off and destroying them. To prevent their return, let all the fallen fruit be collected as soon as it falls, before the maggot has time to make his escape into the ground, and burned; by which means the germ for the future progeny will be cut off. This will have the same effect as allowing hogs to feed under the trees during the time the fruit is falling, which is not always convenient. We hope many of our readers will commence the war of extermination against these pests, not only as a matter of profit, but a duty they owe society; and every one who shall be fortunate enough to prevent their ravages by any method will confer a favor on society by publishing it as soon as discovered, as they continue their havoc until July.

We have taken a number of the Curculio, and left them at the room of the Horticultural Society, with Mr. MATHIES, for the inspection of those gentlemen who are not familiar with their appearance.

### GARDENS.

After the long continuation of wet, cool weather, we are cheered by the influence of the sun upon vegetation. The garden now invites the attention of the husbandman.—Many seeds may have failed from the long continued wet, but weeds generally thrive, whether the weather is wet or dry. After such weather, it is important that the ground in gardens should be well stirred, to prevent its becoming hard and dry. Stirring the ground often, has a tendency to prevent or to counteract the drought. Corn that is often hoed in dry weather, will not suffer as much from the drought as that which is not hoed. After a long rainy time at this season, Cabbage plants require particular attention. It is during wet weather that the maggot at the root does the most damage. By examining young plants at mid-day, many will be found drooping, both in the bed and those that have been transplanted.—This is a pretty sure indication that the roots have been injured by the maggot. When such is the case, they should be taken up at once and the roots washed to free them from any of the small maggots which may be partly imbedded in the roots, after which they should be planted out into a bed made of fresh earth from rich sward land, which is generally free from insects. If on setting the plants in hills a shovelful of such dirt is put in the hill, they are rarely troubled.—We have tried many nostrums put about the roots to destroy these pests, but have not found any that appears exactly calculated for common use. A solution of corrosive sublimate (sublimed muriate of mercury) will destroy them, but it is too costly; besides, we are opposed to trusting such deadly poison in unskilful hands. Next to that, we would recommend a strong decoction of tobacco to be poured about the roots. Cauliflowers, Brocoli, and Kale, are subject to be infested the same way as Cabbage, and should be treated in the same manner.—Plants should be kept in a nursery until they are of a large size, as they are attended to with less trouble than when planted in hills.

### HORSES.

As we have commenced giving our readers the history of some of the most noted horses for speed and bottom which have been known to the sporting public, we will now give them some extracts from the American Turf Register, respecting the imported horse DIOMED—as from him have sprung some of the swiftest race horses of our day. We consider it of some importance to farmers to have a correct list of the descendants of such horses, in order to detect those many impositions which are daily practised upon the public by advertisements posted up in every bar-room, recommending horses to the notice of farmers, and giving what they denominate their pedigree; most of which are mere fabrications for the purpose of deceiving those who are ignorant of the facts there pretended to be set forth.

The Diomed had become a very celebrated horse in England, both for speed and stock, before he was imported into America, and was considered of the best Arabian blood. Mr. Skinner gives the following notice of him:—

"At twenty-two years old, DIOMED was imported into Virginia by Col. JNO. HOOMES of the Bowling Green. The most distinguished of his get in Virginia, were

Sir Archy, dam by Rockingham, bred by Col. Tayloe, foaled 1805
Florizel, dam by Shark, bred by Maj. Ball, foaled 1802
Potomac, ran 2 miles in 3 m. 48 sec.; the quickest race in America, foaled 1801
Peace Maker, bred by Col. Hoomes—afterwards owned by Col. Tayloe, foaled 1801
Top Gallant, dam by Shark, bred by Mr. Clayton, foaled 1801
Hamlintonian, dam by Shark, bred by Mr. Hamlin, foaled 1801
Vingtun, dam by Clockfast,—sold in 1803 for $2750, foaled 1801

Stump the Dealer, dam by Clockfast, foaled 1801
Duroc, dam by Grey Diomed, bred by Wade Mosby, foaled 1806
Hampton, dam by Grey Diomed, bred by Gen. Hampton, foaled 1806
Commodore Truxton, bred by Gen'l Andrew Jackson, foaled 1806
The dam of Henry, " 1806
The dam of Eliza White, " 1806

"Grey Diomed, sire of Amanda, was by the imported Medley; his dam by Sloe; grandam by Vampire, &c.—was foaled May, 1786. Of his races previous to 1793, when purchased of Mr. Brooke by Col. Tayloe for $800, I am not informed. In August, 1793, he won a match four miles, beating Mr. Page's famous Isabella, at the Bowling Green. In October, he won the Jockey Club purse. In November, he won a Jockey Club purse at Petersburgh. In September, 1794, he won the Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, at Chestertown, Md. beating Gen. Ridgeley's famous Cincinnatus, then 4 years old. During the same month, he won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, beating Cincinnatus, the equally famed Virginia Nell, Nantoake, and others—on which occasion there were two striking evidences of bottom; through mistake, after winning the heat, another mile was run, terminating in a dead heat between him and Cincinnatus. In the next heat, soon after starting, in endeavoring to pass on the inner side he cut within the pole, had to return, and barely saved his distance—running the whole heat at his utmost speed; yet was the winner of the race. In December, when winning at Alexandria, he fell over a dog, by which accident he lost the race. He started but once more for a sweepstakes, at Leeds, against Mr. Washington's horse, and Mr. Butler's mare, but being lame he lost, beating the latter. Sold by Col. Tayloe, in 1798, to Mr. J. Blick, for $2200."

[To be continued.]

## WATERING GARDENS.

Many people are opposed to watering gardens in dry seasons. The best reason that is advanced against the practice is, that it causes the roots to run too near the top of the ground. Was the weather uniform, this reason would be sufficient; but variable as it is, we think that watering young plants at evening is beneficial to their growth. We know that when the ground is kept moist, the roots of most plants run nearer the top of the ground than when it is dry; therefore, after a long continuation of wet weather, when it changes suddenly to hot and dry, as is the case with us at present, young plants whose roots are spread near the top of the ground suffer much, and are often seen drooping at mid-day for want of moisture. Many of the soft succulent plants of the garden, when used, consist almost entirely of water, with very little carbonaceous matter; and vegetables of this description are found highly conducive to health in warm weather, as they yield their water by degrees, as the system requires it, and are not as apt to produce flatulence as when the same quantity of water is drank. Most sallad plants will be found to be more tender when growing in damp weather than in dry, unless they are watered: for such plants, watering is very useful in dry weather. When well or other cold water is designed for this purpose, it should be allowed to stand in a vessel exposed to the sun at least one day; or in other words, never apply very cold water to plants, and that only at evening, or in the morning before the sun is up. If water is applied to plants while the sun is shining hot upon them, each drop of water standing upon the leaves is capable of concentrating the rays of the sun to such a degree as to destroy vegetable vitality; and such waterings should be carefully avoided.

In all situations where circumstances will allow of it, the ground should be stirred before the top becomes dry and hard, or baked. The quantity of water applied should be regulated according to the nature of the soil, and in no case should the quantity be such as to drench it; as in that case the soluble parts would be carried off, which it is desirable should be retained.

When it can be done without more expense than the gains attending it, it is well to shelter young plants from the mid-day sun, when the atmosphere is clear and the rays are too intense. To shade cucumbers and melons, pieces of board stuck in the ground on the south side of the hills, has a very good effect; but the better way for gardens is to have boxes with glass in the tops, over which pieces of boards can be laid during the heat of the day.

## YELLOW BUGS.

At this season, gardeners and farmers are very much annoyed by the small yellow bug which destroys their cucumbers and melons. To prevent them in the gardens, the most effectual method is to cover the hills with boxes in which glass are set, or over which millinet is fastened. If the latter is used, it should be sufficiently fine to prevent the bugs crawling through it. We have seen many recommendations in the New-England Farmer for using charcoal dust upon cucumbers and melons, to prevent the depredations of the bugs; and although we have not tried it ourselves we have much faith in it, coming from such authority. We suppose the best time for applying it would be the morning, while the dew is upon the plants; and the most convenient way would be to put the coal into an old woollen stocking, where it might be pounded, and applied by shaking it over the hill, when none but the fine dust would fall upon the plants. We have tried the expressed juice of most plants which are disagreeable to us on account of their smell or taste, and have not found any advantage in their application.

The *Cotton plant*, the *Grape vine*, the *Sweet Potato*, the *Tomato*, and the *Egg plant*, were successfully cultivated in Michigan, last season.

## WORK FOR JUNE.

During this month the farmer will find his cares increasing, and if he is dependant upon the produce of his farm for money making, he should be busy. He should recollect that the old primeval curse is not repealed, and that he must eat his bread in the sweat of his brow. If he does not sow, he need not expect to reap—and then, unless he dresses his crops properly, and protects them by good fences, his labor will be lost. The season for planting most of the summer crops is past, and the season for hoeing early planted Corn has arrived. This should not be neglected. Early hoeing not only prevents the weeds from injuring the Corn, but forwards the rotting of the sods, so that they will afford nourishment to the roots at the time the ears are filling out—therefore hoe early.

Potatoes for a late crop may be planted until the middle of this month: they are as profitable as Corn, and should be considered one of the most important crops upon the farm. We hope our readers will abandon the old method of planting the refuse of the cellar, as it is a practice that cannot be too severely censured. Let your seed Potatoes, like your seed corn, be selected with care—the best specimens of the best varieties.—Potatoes for late planting should be put in a dry place, and not be allowed to lie in the cellar, nor in heaps; as in such situations the sprouts will grow to that length that it will be difficult to plant them without breaking them off. If your potatoes are cut up ready for planting and spread upon a floor, they will keep better than when left whole. Many plant their Potatoes whole, which we consider unprofitable for several reasons:—First, it requires more to seed an acre than when cut. Secondly, where a large Potato is planted, it sends up more shoots than should be allowed so near together; as the new crop will be smaller than when planted more evenly. For the same reason, we prefer planting in drills rather than hills. The same quantity of seed, when cut and planted in drills, will produce more bushels of Potatoes, which will be of better size, than when planted in hills without cutting. We think they are quite as easily tended. Those who have large quantities of straw about their barns, will find it much to their advantage to spread it over their Potato ground after the Potatoes are hoed: it keeps the ground cool and moist—two things beneficial to the growth of Potatoes, as well as to their quality.

Fallow ground should be broken up before it becomes dry and hard, as the work can be easier and better done; besides, unless the summer should be very dry, the grass roots will vegetate in the fall after the Wheat is sown.

Every good farmer should see that his Wheat fields are looked over, and all the

cockle and chess pulled up. There is no way of extirpating these noxious weeds so perfectly, as by pulling them before the seed is ripe. If allowed to ripen, the seeds will be scattered somewhere. Many farmers have these weeds separated at the time of harvest, when they are commonly put upon a stump or stone for the present, where they are frequently allowed to remain—and the seeds become scattered over the field, to grow in a succeeding crop; but if pulled before ripe, the roots and seeds are both destroyed.—Perhaps the labor which is devoted to this business is attended with as much profit as any part of the labor in raising the crop. If the seeds of these weeds are allowed to mingle with the Wheat, it is very difficult to separate them after threshing; and when such Wheat is brought to market, the farmer has the mortification of finding himself at the mercy of the miller, who demands a reduction of from one to three or four pounds from every bushel, which perhaps is equal to five cents. Now it would not cost half of this to have the weeds pulled out. Besides, the farmers of Old Genesee ought to have some sectional pride, or rather ambition, about this thing. Their Wheat and Flour has now gained a preference in the New-York and other markets, and a very little attention to the subject will perhaps ensure that reputation for years to come. Surely it is not a small matter to any section of country to have the credit of sending to market the *best Flour in the world*; and even this praise has been forced from the London merchants (who are not over fond of praising any thing foreign) for the district of Old Genesee—and we sincerely hope that our farmers will long continue to deserve it.

During this month the pleasing task of hay-making will commence. We invite our readers to make close observations upon the quantity and quality of the produce of their different grounds. This subject we fear, is too much neglected, and grounds continued as meadows that will be found to give only one half the profit, all things taken into the account, that other grounds do. Such grounds require a rotation of culture, which should never be lost sight of.

### MAY.

The mean daily temperature for this month, has been 59 deg. 69 sec. There has been seventeen rainy days, and 2 3-10 inches of rain has fallen. In April, ten days were rainy, and rain fell to the depth of 3 3-10 inches. For April and May, twenty-seven rainy days, and 6 6-10 inches of rain. The direction of the wind for the rainy days has been nearly as diverse as the points of the compass; but in the greater number of instances it has been westerly, as—W. nine days, N.W. four days, S.W. four days, E. three days, N.E. one day, S.E. three days.

As might have been anticipated a priori, the mercury of the barometer has been correspondingly low. The mean daily pressure for the month has been 29,41, indicating a light air; and although, as has been before observed, the lightest air is wet and warm, and the opposite a cold and dry one, we confidently believe that extended observations will prove that the pressure or weight of the air for May has been uncommonly light, even for that month.

It is a blessed feature in the character and locality of our country and climate, that the fall of rain depends upon no particular direction of the wind, but contrarywise, we are visited with refreshing showers as often as vegetation and the comfort and happiness of man require it, whatsoever may chance to be the direction from which the wind blows. This is a blessing that can only be appreciated duly by such as have been parched beneath the burning sun of Africa and other tropical climates that depend for rain upon one direction of the wind, which in in those countries is periodical, and often more to be dreaded than the heated sirocco and monsoon—as whole territories are sometimes inundated and not unfrequently human life jeopardised by the floods they occasion.

Our latest frost was on the night of the 9th, which we observed was very extensive, and did serious injury to fruit and vegetables in the vicinities of New-York and Albany, and many other places, while peaches and the delicious summer fruits of the Genesee country withstood its violence, and are now sure to gladden the heart by gratifying the appetite of the husbandman and horticulturist.

On the 9th ultimo, snow fell from an early hour till the close of the day, and measured about six inches. A novel spectacle was presented, as many fruit trees were in full bloom—but their beauty and attractions were, for one day at least, entirely eclipsed by the mantle of snow that not only covered the earth, but concealed foliage and flowers; and many succulent vegetables that had responded to the vivifying warmth of spring by a growth of twelve inches and even more, were not only chilled, but unceremoniously and not very regularly sent back to the earth. Their bed and envelope, however, saved many of them from the blighting effects of the frost that succeeded, and which was the last we have experienced; for on the morning of the 10th all nature smiled under the influence of a genial sun, which before ten o'clock had left not a relic of the work of yesterday.

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### TEA.

The present yearly consumption of this plant in Great Britian is 20,000,000 lbs,; in 1716 it was only 300,000 lbs. The reason why the gout or stone are unknown in China, is ascribed to the universal use of this beverage. From analytical experiments, made some time since on *green* and *black Tea*, there were no deleterious qualities discoverable, and not the slightest particle of copper in green Tea, as vulgar prejudice will have it. The injurious effects of Tea, if any, may be ascribed to the heated state in which it is drank.

### COFFEE.

Coffee was first introduced into England by Pasqua, a Greek, in 1652. It was originally brought from Arabia Felix; and its effect was discovered by a goatherd on his flock, which after browsing on the berry of this tree, would "wake and caper all night." Its first use was tried on the monks, to prevent their sleeping at matins.

### ERRATA.

In No. 15, p. 113, col. 3. Leather wood—read "throwing off the *dead* wood"; for *Hybiscus* read *Hibiscus*. *Hypericum*—for *hericum* read *hircinum*. P. 114, col. 2—for *Cephalanthus* read *Cephalanthus*; in the line below, for *perfect* read *fragrant*; for *Prinus* read *Prinos*. Col. 3—for *spitatum* read *spicatum*; for *Comtonia asplerifolia* read *Comptonia asplerifolia*.

No. 16, p. 121, col. 3—*Bulbocodium*—for *varnum* read *vernum*.

No. 18, p. 137, col. 2—*Prinos glaber* read "was not laid down."

### FLORAL CALENDAR.

June. 1st, The common Locust tree, (*Robina pseudacacia*) Guilder Rose or Snowball, (*Vibernum opulus*) Mock Orange or Fragrant Syringo, (*Philadelphus coronarius*) Black Walnut and Butternut, (*Juglans nigra* and *cinerea*) with many kinds of Roses, are now in bloom.

### ELDER.

The expressed juice of elder leaves will kill skippers in cheese, bacon, &c.; and strong decoctions of the leaves or roots are fatal to insects, which depredate on plants in gardens &c. Dr. Willich observes, that "the leaves of elder are eaten by sheep, to which they are of great service when diseased with the rot; for if placed in a situation where they can easily reach the bark and young shoots, they will speedily cure themselves." Dr. Elliot observed in his *Essays on Field Husbandry*, that "elder bushes are stubborn and hard to subdue, yet I know by experience, that mowing them five times a year will kill them.—*N. E. Farmer.*

*Preventive against Birds taking Seeds out of the Ground.*—If some thin, light-colored twine or white worsted be stretched tight across the beds in which seeds are sown, at the distance of about two inches from the surface of the beds, and about two or three feet from string to string, small birds will not touch either seeds or young plants of onions, against which sparrows seem to have a particular spite, as they pull them up by the hundreds, and leave them lying upon the surface of the beds, but do not appear to eat them. This is the most effectual method, and it is a very old one.

*To preserve Currants.*—Gather currants when green, separate them from stems, and put them in junk bottles; cork the bottles closely, and place them in a cool part of the cellar. Currants may be kept fresh and green in this manner twelve months or more, and will make excellent pies in the winter and spring: so say some of our friends who have tried the experiment several times.

*To preserve Vines from Bugs, &c.*—Sulphate of Soda, (Glauber Salts) an ounce dissolved in about one quart of water and sprinkled upon the plants or vines, is recommended as a preventive against destructive insects.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

No scientific work is so much wanted at this time as a full account of the insects which materially interfere with the labors of the *American* farmer or gardener; and also of such insects as assist him by feeding on the former class,—so that he may know his enemies at first sight, and properly appreciate the merits of his insect coadjutors.—Probably some thousands of species might be omitted, as doing but little good or harm.

In the mean time, I am pleased with every hint on this subject, however slight and imperfect it may be; for I consider such as notices of our wants, which may eventually stimulate and encourage some Entomologist in an undertaking of such great consequence to the welfare and prosperity of this country.

Of course, with the discovery of my old friend, H. G. Spafford, (Gen. Farmer, No. 17), I was much interested, although I am not acquainted with the insect whose operations he has circumvented. The name that he has given however, may induce some to *mistake it* for the worm *(Ægeria exitiosa*)* which feeds just below the surface of the ground on the pulpy bark of the peach tree, but which I have never observed to perforate the solid wood.

Much has been said of an insect called *the Borer*, which, in some places, is destructive to the locust tree. Some years ago, I was told near the Ohio River, below Cincinnati, that such an insect had destroyed some apple trees in that neighborhood, and much damage from it was apprehended. I have heard nothing of it since. In the first volume of the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New-York, I also find the following account of "a disease" in the apple tree, "by William Denning, Esquire, dated December 22, 1793."

"I first observed it in my orchards in the vicinity of the Hudson river, north of the Highlands, in the year 1780. I have since observed its baneful progress further south. And if I am not mistaken, it is spreading rapidly. I have observed it also attacking *pear trees* and *quince trees*, to the total destruction of them in a few years.

"I observed the young, remote, and tender shoots first affected—but could discover no external cause. On the second year I found the boughs wounded deeper; and progressing yearly, the trees continued to sicken, and in six or seven years died. It is to be observed that every spring, the trees appear in full vigor (except the limbs already perished—) and continue so till the latter end of June—when suddenly the leaves wither, turn red, and soon fall off, the whole tree appears sick, and the fruit full of spots.

"Still pursuing my inquiries, I have had some apple trees cut down that were far decayed. In the first I discovered two worm holes running perpendicular from the tap root up through the heart; these holes were large enough to admit a common pipe stem, and reached about 14 inches above the surface of the ground, and from each hole, I screwed out a worm. All the other trees I found perforated with worm holes, such as I have described, and in some to the number of eight or ten." He then adds, "I am of opinion that they are of the same kind [as] those so common and so well known to be the constant attendants on peach trees."

The opinion, however, appears to be erroneous from two considerations. 1st. The peach worm in the *larva* state, solely derives its food from the inner bark of the peach tree. 2d. As soon as the *larva* is full grown, it enters the *pupa* state. At either period, it would consequently be much out of place in the wood of an apple tree.

In this account, the apple trees were said to be far decayed. If *the wood* and not *the vegetable life*, was meant, these were most probably that kind of *grub* which is so partial to wood in a decomposing state; and which would therefore not settle the question whether the tree died in consequence of the worm, or whether the worm only took possession of the tree because it was dead.

Part of the foregoing account agrees with *the fire blight*; and his observing it on the *pear* tree and *quince* tree as well as the *apple* tree, strengthens the suspicion.

H. G. Spafford would greatly oblige us by describing "the Borer"—whether that insect is in the perfect state? or in the larva state?—the different kinds of trees that it is known to attack?—and the season when its operations are begun, and when the damage becomes visible.

Two years ago, soon after the leaves appeared in spring, I observed that several small branches on different *apricot* trees were dying. As this was not the usual time for the appearance of *fire blight*, it claimed but little attention, and last year there was no recurrence of the malady. This spring, however, soon after the blossoms had fallen, and the leaves had partially protruded, I observed that a limb two inches in diameter at its base, on the north side of the tree, was entirely dead. It was immediately taken off with *the saw*, and closely examined for worm holes. In a branch three-fourths of an inch diameter, and where the bark was roughened by old buds, we found three different holes one-fifteenth of an inch diameter, in two of which two insects were detected, and in one we discovered two eggs. The holes are very irregular—some are curved, rather conforming, though not with exactness, to the concentric layers of the wood—others are nearly straight, perforating the branch longitudinally, but not exactly following the pith.

The works of this depredator were discovered and well described to me by my friend Dr. S. Mosher, of Union Springs, nearly two years ago; but this is the first time that it has come under my notice.

This insect was in its perfect state, very dark brown, one-eighth of an inch long, and is probably a species of *Diaperis*. So singular is the appearance of its corselet, that a bystander remarked, "it seems like a brass kettle over its head." In the few books which we have on Entomology, we find no *specific description*; but the following *generic character* is taken from Professor Eaton's Zoological Text Book:

DIAPERIS. (Shield bug) head concealed under the corselet, or received in a deep excavation in its forward end; the sides of the corselet and of the chest project over the body. It is often very flat, oval, and in the form of a shield.

From the foregoing account, it will appear that this insect is much smaller than *the Borer* noticed by H. G. Spafford. He says, "His chips and excrement [were] lying in heaps like saw dust around the stem. I ran in a sharp-pointed pocket-knife blade of two inches in length, and could turn it horizontally quite round."

Should any other reader of the Genesee Farmer have made similar discoveries, I respectfully solicit for publication in this journal, a notice of such observations; and we will offer our thanks even if it should be very brief. D. T.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have examined some young peach trees to ascertain whether my recollections were entirely correct; and the longest hole of *five* worms which I have taken out this day, (5 mo. 26) did not exceed *two inches*, the average length, an inch and a half. The wood in no place appeared to be eaten. D. T.

* *Ægeria exitiosa*. The following is an extract from Say's account of this insect. "It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the early movements of the *larva*, in consequence of its small size; but its destructive career certainly commences about the last of September or early in October, by its entering the tree probably through the tender bark under the surface of the soil; after having passed through the bark, *it proceeds downwards into the root*, and *finally turns its course towards the surface*, where it arrives about the commencement of the succeeding July."

While I frankly avow my respect for the attainments of this eminent entomologist, I must remark that the expressions in *italicks*, are equivocal and unsatisfactory. That the worm gnaws downward into the root is literally true, but *it confines itself to the bark, and limits its descent to a very few inches.* That it finally turns its course towards the surface is also literally true; but instead of one visit to the surface, (as the expression might imply,) *it must frequently visit the surface*, to eject from its abode (which it keeps comparatively clean) the filth which mixing with the gum, indicates to the practised eye, both in spring and in autumn, the presence of a depredator.

## CULTURE OF THE VINE.

The following observations on the culture of the Vine, are extracted from a little work lately published in New-York, entiled "Our Neighborhood," containing many excellent practical directions, and ingenious speculations respecting the art of horticulture. In speaking of this work, the New-York Evening Post says, "It contains nothing of compilation; the knowledge it communicates is gathered fresh from the observation of nature—the precepts it conveys are transferred directly from practice in the garden to the pages of the book. It is a good omen for any art when such minds occupy themselves in its improvement. Horticulture has come to be regarded as a liberal pursuit—as a subject worthy of the attention of cultivated understandings and benevolent hearts. It is no wonder that under such auspices it should improve as it has done for a few years past, to such a degree, that a person on going into our markets now, and comparing them with those of ten years since, might almost think that the climate had changed."

*Monday, November* 1*st*, 18 .—I began this morning to open the earth around my grape vines; young Hayward remaining with me to show me the way that succeeds best with him. He spent Sunday with me, and I find him quite a sensible man. He says that he has tried every method suggested by the experience of others, and yet he does not consider himself as successful in the culture of grapes. Dr. Bently has a great many grape vines, and takes uncommon pains with them; yet, unwilling as he is to own it, he had but a few bunches that ripen-

ed well this autumn. He insists on it that grapes should be trained up high, like his, over a trellis that has an open roof; and certainly the only fine bunches he had were there: but really the expense of all this post, rail and roof work, is rather out of proportion to the quantity of grapes thus raised.—I found a short grape walk, well stocked with grapes, on my farm. They bore this year, for the first time; and although the mildew was very destructive, and the vine-fretter and curculio destroyed the leaves, yet I had here and there a good bunch, which enabled me to judge of the value of the different kinds.

After opening the earth around the vine, I scraped off all the loose bark, and little knotty roughnesses, which one usually sees on a vine near the ground. I cut off what are termed day-roots,—those small roots which proceed from the stem near the surface of the ground. After this operation, I whitewashed the whole stem, even covering the eyes of the buds; I then bent the stem down and fastened it strongly, a few inches under ground, by means of a forked stick; lastly, I drew the earth up to the stem again, and tied a wisp of straw, or rather laid a bunch of straw, on each plant, throwing dirt on the edges to prevent the wind from blowing the straw away. Haywood says that I shall have finer grapes next summer, than my neighbors; but the doctor shakes his head. Every man has a pet method of raising grapes; but I fear that I shall have to give the matter up. The truth is, that the vine does not bear well more than once or twice, excepting in cities: there the frost and dew, both so hurtful, are kept off, by the constant agitation which the smoke and dust causes among atmospheric gases, and by warm enclosures. It must be that the difficulty lies with the bark of the old wood, as well as with the roots, which run deep in the ground. Young Haywood thinks this may be the case; for when he binds the old stump entirely down under ground, and only allows the new wood that shoots out from the buds to appear above ground in the spring; and at the end of two years, if he separates the *layer* from the old root, the crop of grapes is free from mildew. I did not see his grapes last year, when he made the experiment, but I hear that he had the finest grapes in the country. This summer he gave up the grape vines to his youngest brother, who chose to let them run up over a trellis, after the manner of Dr. Bentley, having refused to cut them off, as his brother Andrew advised. I find that great care is necessary during the season of blossoming, as the frost is very apt to injure the flowers and young leaves.—Straw mats, set up before the vines every evening, when frost is apprehended, will effectually prevent it.

What volumes have been written on the subject of the vine!—and yet we are no nearer the true mode of raising grapes than we were before a line was written. There are certain things, about which there can be no mistake. Give a cabbage a good deep soil, and it will never disappoint us; do what we will with a grape vine, it is subject to so many casualties, that we can only expect a crop once in six years. I find that in the middle states, the grapes which succeed best are the yellow, amber-coloured, or golden chassolas. It may be known as soon as the tender leaves put out at the extremities, they being of a copper or deep fawn color. The next best is the black cluster—a small, tight-bunched grape. The extremities of the leaves are a grey, or sage-colored white, the under side of which is woolly. Neither of these grapes is subject to mildew; but excess of heat or cold, moisture or dryness, very materially injures the berries.

Whatever the cause may be, it certainly is a fact, that vines do not fruit well after they are four or five years old, excepting in cities, or in warm, *small* enclosures. When this important truth is known by persons who are accustomed to solve difficulties, we shall learn whether it be within the compass of ordinary skill to remedy the evil. What causes this mildew? This is a secret which is yet undiscovered. As far as my limited observation extends, I ascribe it to obstructed perspiration, and to the ascent of too much of the watery particles of the sap.—The malady makes its appearance when a few hot days have been succeeded by cold nights, or when a moist atmosphere has been followed by excessive droughts. Exotic plants suffer very much from the changeableness of our climate; nay, the grapes even of our southern states are materially injured when transplanted to a colder region. The Isabella grape, for instance, during the long drought of this last summer in the middle and northern states, was both mildewed, and exceedingly sour and worthless. There is a very remarkable circumstance about grapes, which is, that a certain degree of humidity in the atmosphere is necessary to develope the saccharine principle. Whereas in other fruits, such as apples, pears, and peaches, although a drought materially injures the size and aromatic flavor, yet there seems to be a concentration of the *sugary* juices. It would appear therefrom, that the ductile vessels of the vine require a certain quantity of external lubrication to correspond with the rapidity of the circulation of sap within.

I know that you are very anxious to get all the information you can on this subject. I shall give you from time to time, as you have desired, whatever new matter may occur. I have intelligent neighbors, all cultivating the grape, and striving to outdo each other. We have an excellent market for fruit, and this, you know, is a great stimulus.

There can be no doubt but that all persons who raise grapes have a strong desire to succeed in the culture of them, and yet how few are successful! Two years of good bearing, and the beauty and value of the plant are gone. It is either seen trailing on the ground in mutilated branches, or it hangs slovenly over a trellis, or a confined arbor, with branches, tendrils and twigs interlacing each other—a dense mass, impervious to light and heat. The few bunches which hang underneath are sour and watery, and in two or three years the vine is a mere nursery for caterpillars and other vermin.

But the most provoking part of the whole history is, that no one tells the truth about grapes. I allude as well to those persons who raise plants for sale, as to those who pride themselves on great horticultural knowledge, and cultivate them for pleasure. I am perfectly amazed at the reluctance which is felt by almost every man to acknowledge that his grapes are mildewed. I have seen men of the strictest integrity in ordinary matters, so mortified at the failure of a crop, that they have resorted to every species of prevarication to deceive. I went with Dr. Bently one day in September, to see a neighbor of Mr. Grant, who had a fine grapery, and who prides himself upon his knowledge of the art of culture. We went in unexpectedly, and at the back gate too, and there we caught our worthy friend with a basket on his arm filled with mildewed grapes!

We were well aware of his sensibilities, so we did not cast an eye on the basket, which he quickly deposited in a root house, muttering something indistincty about gathering grapes for a sick friend. Notwithstanding that nearly half a bushel had been cut off, enough still remained to show that mildew had been very busy there. Whenever he came to one of these blighted bunches, if he could not nip it off and throw it over the fence unobserved, he would say, "a bunch or two slightly affected, as this is, does not injure the vine—I think myself very fortunate in having escaped so well." And when I observed that the leaves of the grape vine were seriously injured this summer by the insect called the vine-fretter, he shifted the conversation by taking us to a favorite vine near his house, which being in its fourth year was in full bearing and was really beautiful. Here his pleasure was extreme, for he could breathe freely while we regaled on the delicious fruit, which was a white Lisbon. There was no mildew, no vine-fretter, no curculio, no rot of any kind, and we could admire both the beauty of the grape and the liberality of our host, who cut off bunch after bunch with greater pleasure than he abstracted those which were mildewed.

Mr. Thorn trims his grapes according to the French mode—two buds this year, four the next, and so on. I shall follow young Haywood's mode, for this year at least, and if I do not succeed, then I must give up the culture of grapes. The approved mode here is to plant the vines six feet apart each way, if for a vineyard, or if for a walk, five feet is not thought to be too near together. One thing I was instructed in, and that is quite essential. This is, never to put a grape vine or any plant by a post. In a few years the post rots, and then the vine or plant will be injured by the process of putting in a new one.

Dr. Bently has a grape walk of about two hundred feet in length; the posts of the trellis are made of white oak, five inches square at bottom and four by two at the top; the length is about eight feet, two of which are under ground. My trellis, which was made in a similar manner, has been cut down, leaving only four feet above and eighteen inches under ground. The laths or slats are divided on the posts equally, being three in number. The proper time for felling trees for posts or timber, is in August. Whatever is thus cut should be left to season for a year, and then taken to the saw-will.—When sawed in suitable pieces, each piece should be charred at the bottom just so far as it is to be sunk in the ground. Posts cut and charred in this way, will last for twenty years; but unless the wood is cut in August, and seasoned for a year in some dry place, it is worse than useless to char them. It has been ascertained that when unseasoned timber is charred, the rot takes place much sooner than if left without charring. The timber from full grown trees lasts longer than that from young saplings; even the limb of an old white oak will be of longer duration as a post, than one of the same size of a young tree.

(Concluded next week.)

From the American Farmer.

## GRAPES—ASPARAGUS.

J. S. SKINNER: *4th mo. 7th*, 1830.

The individual who takes the liberty to address thee at this time, is not a practical farmer, or a *finished* horticulturist. In regard to either, his pretensions are humble, yet humble as they are, he ventures to say, no individual takes more pleasure in viewing the advancement of that great source of national wealth—agriculture; and that most pleasing of employments, gardening or horticulture. I have paid some attention to the cultivation of the grape,and have found from experience, that the coal dust, cinders, and scales of iron, or black oxide of iron, from the blacksmith's forge, when properly mixed with *fine garden mould*, to be *incomparably* the best manure for the grape that can be used. It is a well known fact, that grapes thrive best in volcanic districts; that led me to use the above as a dressing for the grape, and found it to exceed my most sanguine expectation. I am not aware that the material in question has been used by any except myself and a few of my friends in this county. I mentioned it to a most indefatigable and *correct botanist* and horticulturist, David Thomas, of Cayuga county, last winter—he spoke of it in high terms of commendation, although he had not used it. It had not occurred to him. Before this will reach him, he probably will have made use of it. For asparagus, I have also made use of finely pulverized oyster shells, well incorporated with the earth, in which it is planted, or well dug in about the roots of old beds. Its effects are astonishing, especially in old beds—it in fact regenerates them. The asparagus is, as is well known, a marine plant. *Fresh* oyster shells partake largely of marine qualities. What could be more simple, or more natural, or better suited to the growth of marine plants? It is also well known, that disintegrated carbonate of lime, when mixed with a suitable proportion of vegetable mould, forms a soil, almost perpetually fertile, and that few or no plants, or vegetables with which we are acquainted, but are benefitted by its admixture with the soil in which they are placed. As there are many persons turning their attention to the cultivation of the grape, especially in the neighborhood of Baltimore, and as I wish them all success, and abundant crops, I take the liberty to address an individual with whom I have not the personal good fortune to claim an acquaintance.—May blesings attend thee, my friend, in thy laudable exertions to render agriculture both honorable and profitable.

Thy friend, J. W. SMITH, M. D.

*Lockport, Niagara co. N. Y.*

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From the New-England Farmer.

## BEES.

*Mr. Fessenden*—If the inexhaustible subject of Bees is not worn out in your columns, you may state as follows.

In January last, with two friends, I called at a gentleman's house, in Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y. to see his bee-hives.—He showed us a house four by six feet, and six feet to the eaves, boarded, clapboarded, shingled, and well floored, with a close door; on unlocking and opening which, we beheld an ordinary bee-hive attached to the east wall and well braced, with slight scaffoldings extending upon the east, south, and north sides. The only aperture was a small hole or two on the east side under the hive, which was elevated about three feet from the floor, for the bees to pass out and in. The bees had been put in, a young swarm, eighteen months before. The original hive was not only filled, but large masses of comb were attached to the exterior, and along the contiguous scaffolding. The quantity of honey was probably from 100 to 150 pounds. On my return, I called to see another bee-house belonging to the same gentleman, on another farm, built the preceding summer. This was six feet square, better finished, and painted. The bees had filled the ordinary hive, and constructed eight or ten pieces of comb on the exterior, and these last were mostly filled with honey, and of the finest appearance, I think, that I ever saw. The gentleman told me he could help himself to honey whenever he pleased, without disturbing the bees. I asked him if the bee-moth did not plague him; he answered no. *He adopted the simple precaution of sprinkling spirits of turpentine occasionally, say every two weeks, about his ordinary hives, and around the holes of entrance into his large ones, which wholly repelled the moth.* I was so much pleased with this plan of managing bees, that immediately on my return I had a house constructed for them, and design to put into it the first swarm which I can save.

Respectfully, J. BUEL.

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## HAMS.

A writer in the American Farmer says, he has frequently tried every way which has been recommended by its correspondents, to preserve hams, &c. free from bugs, worms, and rancidity. With him, not one of them succeeded well. The greatest difficulty in a warm climate, is to preserve them free from rancidity. After being so unsuccessful in experiments, which might, perhaps, succeed well in colder climates, he resolved to pack his hams in charcoal, knowing its antiseptic qualities. This has succeeded to his perfect satisfaction, and he shall not hereafter try any further experiments in this matter.

It is of great importance to have the hams, &c. dried as early as possible, that they may be packed away before the season arrives for the bug or fly to attack them. If this is effected in due time, and they are well packed in dry charcoal, made moderately fine, he feels assured that the lover of good hams will have no reason to regret having made the experiment. The difficulty of getting the charcoal off, may be made an objection by the neat housewife, but this is not much greater than to get ashes off when bacon is packed in ashes, as is the practice with many. As the season will soon arrive, when every prudent housekeeper may wish to save his bacon, he has thought proper to state his experience upon the subject, wishing it to pass for no more than its real value.

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From the New-York Farmer.

### WEEVIL AND SMUT, IN WHEAT.

*Mr. Fleet*—Among the directions which I have found in looking over the volumes of the New-York Farmer, for destroying Weevil in Wheat, is the laying wet cloths in the bins. From the experiments I have made, I find dry bags in which has been flour, answer the purpose much better. Do these destructive insects seek the flour left in the bags? If so, could any means be, or have any been devised from this circumstance, to destroy them more effectually?

Two persons bought seed wheat of me, in which there had been some smut. In the crop of one, there was a great deal of smut,—that of the other was free from it. Was the difference owing to the soil? An answer to these inquiries would be acceptable.

*Newark, N. J. April*, 1831. N. W. T.

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### HEALTH PRESERVING PRECAUTIONS.

Decayed and rotting vegetables, particularly cabbages, beef brine, pork brine, suffered to stand too long, and other similar substances in cellars, &c. are often the unsuspected causes of diseases. Every housekeeper,particularly at this season of the year, should carefully inspect his premises, and see that nothing noisome or offensive is left to pollute the atmosphere in and near his residence. The carcases of dead lambs, cats, &c. instead of being suffered to poison the atmosphere, and introduce disease and death ,into the family of the farmer, should be covered with five or six times their bulk of soil, and suffered to remain for a few months. In this way their decomposition will impregnate the soil with matter, which though nauseous and pestilential to animals, is food for vegetables.

### MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR MANURE.

It will be well to mix the soil with which such carcases are covered with about one part of lime to five or six of earth; and at the time of its removal also to mix a little more quicklime with it to prevent the disagreeable effluvia which may arise without such precaution.

Not only the carcasses of animals, but stable and barn-yard manure is rendered of little value by long exposure to the air, sun, and wet weather. Every moment of such exposure robs it of some part of its fertilizing principles, as well as contaminates the atmosphere. "He who is within the scent of a dunghill," says the celebrated Arthur Young, "smells that which his crop would have eaten if he would have permitted of it. Instead of manuring the land he manures the atmosphere; and before his dunghill is finished he has manured another parish, perhaps another country." Fresh manure should be kept as carefully from sun and rain as grass which is cut for hay. When cattle have been yarded over night, it will be well to throw their manure into heaps, and cover them with soil previously prepared for that purpose.

The author of "Letters of Agricola" says, Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases which arise from putrifaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dunghill, from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have been impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues. The composts, which of late have attracted so universal attention, and occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications, originated in the discovery of this absorbing power of the earth, and in the application of it to the most beneficial purposes. A skilful agriculturist would no more think of allowing a violent fermentation to be going on in his dunghill, unmixed with earth or other matter, to fix and secure the gaseous aliments, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work without surmount-

ing his still with the worm to cool and condense the rarefied spirits, which ascend in evaporation. In both, the most precious matter is that which assumes the æriform state; and to behold it escaping with unconcerned indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance.—*Ib.*

SOAP-SUDS FOR DESTROYING INSECTS.

The Rev. Mr. Falconer, one of the correspondents of the Bath Agricultural Society, strongly recommends soap-suds, both as a manure and an antidote against insects.—He observes, "This mixture of an oil and an alkali, has been more generally known than adopted as a remedy against the insects which infest wall fruit trees. It will dislodge and destroy the insects which have already formed their nests, and bred among the leaves. When used in the early part of the year, it seems to prevent the insects from settling upon them." He prefers soap-suds to lime-water, because lime soon "loses its causticity, and with that its efficacy, by exposure to air, and must consequently be frequently applied; and to the dredging of the leaves with the fine dust of wood ashes and lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labor, and is obtained without any expense." He directs to make use of a common garden pump for sprinkling trees with soap-suds, and says if the water of a washing cannot be had, a quantity of potash, dissolved in water, may be substituted, and that the washing of the trees with soap-suds twice a week, for three or four weeks in the spring, will be sufficient to secure them from aphides, &c.—*Ib.*

PLANTING CORN.

If you plant in hills on good highly manured ground, be careful not to spread your seed, but let it be entirely close together. If it be scattered to six or eight inches on such ground, from five kernels you will probably have fifteen stalks at least, and to pluck them off is much trouble, and is likely to be injurious to the corn. Five kernels in a hill close together, never will have a shoot from the ground, and with good attendance will thrive and produce double the quantity of corn of the other, and is much cheaper managed. This ground can be over seeded with two kernels only to a hill of the same size; that is, plant on a bed of manure eight inches apart in the hill, hoe it well, and you will have as much as ten stalks to a hill. Now if five is enough, ten is too much.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

A gentleman who has for several years protected his gooseberry bushes from the disease or insect, which is so destructive to this fine fruit, informs us, that the disease (which he thinks is an insect) originates in a kind of moss, which is observable in spots on the stock and branches of the bush, and that whenever he finds it on them, he immediately cuts off the limb. He has left with us several pieces of the bush with the moss on them, in which he entertains no doubt the egg of the insect is deposited. Since he began cutting off these infected limbs, he has had abundance of fine gooseberries, which he could seldom obtain before. It would be well to try the experiment at least.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land be as strong as an external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be a hundred acres, be in one lot. Then his plow runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is divided only by the different species of grain and vegetables he cultivates. There are no fences of consequence, no inconvenient and worthless headlands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the appearance of a garden, and begets in the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.—*Gardeners' Journal.*

CULTIVATING FRUIT TREES.

Instruction in the culture of fruit trees, forms part of the education of the ordinary seminaries in the states of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. No schoolmaster is admitted to exercise that function without a certificate of his capacity to teach the management of fruit trees. The same masters are obliged to take care of fruit gardens; and those who previously to the promulgation of the law on the snbject, were ignorant of the art, receive the due instruction at the expense of the school fund.—*Bull. Univ.*

CUT WORMS.

Dr. Deane directed as follows: "If you perceive any melon, cabbage, cauliflower plants, &c. injured by the cut worm, open the earth at the foot of the plant, and you will never fail to find the worm at the root, within four inches. Kill him, and you will save not only the other plants of your garden, but many thousands in future years."

TAR FOR SHEEP.

A gentleman who keeps a large flock of sheep, assures us, that during the season of grazing, he gives his sheep tar, at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general health, and is thought to be a specific against the rot.

*Patent Cast Iron Vice.*—The patent cast iron vice, invented and manufactured by Mr. E. D. McCord, of Washington county, has been heretofore noticed and commended in this paper.—Could nothing more be said of it than that, it is an elegant specimen of American ingenuity and workmanship, it would deserve to supersede the use of imported vices. But this is far from being its principal recommendation. It unites in an eminent degree lightness, durability and power. Its strength results from the screw always acting horiznotly, and both parts, the entering and receiving screw being perfectly parallel, whatever be the distance of the jaws of the vice.—This enables the whole length of the thread of the screw to act uniformly and equally. The manner of its construction also gives the advantage of fixing it into its block much more firmly and solidly. Experiments of its strength and power have been made in this city, which would have shattered an ordinary vice to atoms. It is also much cheaper than the imported vices, as is every other article of hardware.—The agent passed through this city this morning, with several tons of his vices for the New York market. Wherever they are known, they cannot fail to obtain the preferenee over any other.—Troy Sentinel.

CURE OF LOCK-JAW.—The following case is given in a periodical work on medicine:—For the following interesting case of the locked-jaw we are indebted to Mr. Joy, an experienced and scientific surgeon, of Great Massingham, in the county of Norfolk. A chaff-cutter, about twelve years of age, apparently in good health, at the time when he was exercising his occupation, so injured one of his fingers, as to render immediate amputation of it at the first phalanx, necessary. Although the wound went on very favorably, locked-jaw came on when it was nearly healed. Notwithstanding the usual remedies, as opium, in large doses, mercury, musk, and other antispasmodics, were actively employed on the first appearance of the disease, the spasms increased in violence, and extended to the muscles of the back, producing the convulsive contractions of the muscles, termed opisthotonas. The antispasmodics and warm bath having totally failed to afford the slightest relief, after pushing them to the fullest extent for ten days, Mr. Joy determined to give the muriated tinctrre of iron a trial. He accordingly ordered ten drops to be administered every hour, in a little water, which the loss of a few teeth allowed of being done without much difficulty. After continuing this medicine 24 hours, the spasmodic affection of the muscles was evidently much diminished. The following day he was nearly free from pain. The medicine was continued in the same quantity and at the same intervals, and the disease so rapidly decreased in violence, evidently under its influence, that he was perfectly well in the course of a few days.

WOODEN LAMPS.—This is a new article, lately brought into the New-York market. It is made of curled maple, highly polished; and a yankee sold 1200 of them at $2 a dozen, in a very short time. We believe the yankees have given up the nutmeg business; but they are such an everlasting "*whittling*" nation, that we should not be much surprised to see them peddling one of these days wooden lightning-rods.—Far. Adv.

**METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,**
*for the week ending May 28, 1831.*

| Days | Time | Ther | Barometer | Wind | Face of the Sky. | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | M | 58 | 29,40 | s w | rain | 1-10 |
| | E | 47 | 29,50 | w | fair | |
| 23 | M | 54 | 29,49 | s | cloudy | |
| | E | 44 | 29,50 | s e | fair | |
| 24 | M | 56 | 29,50 | n e | do | |
| | E | 50 | 29,45 | s e | do | |
| 25 | M | 64 | 29,32 | n | rain | 1-10 |
| | E | 55 | 29,25 | s | fair | |
| 26 | M | 62 | 29,25 | w | rain | slight showers |
| | E | 56 | 29,20 | n e | do | do do |
| 27 | M | 62 | 29,25 | n w | fair | |
| | E | 54 | 29,28 | w | rain | 1-10 |
| 28 | M | 66 | 29,32 | e | fair | |
| | E | 72 | 29,45 | w | do | |

☞ *The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M. which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.*

### THE ROSE OF MAY.

I said the flower would bloom no more,
That withered yesterday;
That morning dews would ne'er restore
My lovely rose of May.
The future was too cold a thing
In my sweet dream to be—
The present rose, the present spring,
Are all of life to me.

I do remember well my grief,
When died my flower—and then
My joy, when time brought, leaf by leaf,
As sweet a flower again.
And then I said, "Farewell, despair,
Thou art no guest for me;
Whate'er I lose of bright or fair,
I hope again to see.

Alas! I've often wept since then,
And death has robbed my bowers;
But even amidst the grief of men,
I've comfort found in flowers.
For, if the bloom of love be brief,
And if Fame's crown be riven,
I would not mourn life's fading leaf,
But look for spring in Heaven.

From the New-England Farmer.

## A FAINT TIME

It is now for horses; when the warmth of the season is gradually increasing, their labor comes harder upon them, and if the constitution is not perfectly sound, it will show itself, and may require occasionally some assistance. A careful master should know how to treat, and how to doctor his own horse, and avoid administering strong medicines with the effects of which he is not acquainted. I have owned but few horses and have kept them until nearly worn out by age. I have found the use of salt to be very valuable; it gives more firmness to a horse, and if he is troubled with worms, the steady use of it will by degrees clear them away; this daily pickling they will not bear long.—I generally give my horse *soaked* corn; that is, throw water over it about twenty-four hours before it is used; this method saves time and toil, and the corn being softened, it saves the horse's teeth, and getting more perfectly masticated goes further for food. A good handful of salt is thrown over it at feeding time; however, if a horse is perfectly firm and sound, the use of salt may be omitted now and then for a short while, and then begun again. It is a safe guardian and ought not to be discontinued long.

As an alterative medicine, I have found aloes to be invaluable; they strengthen the organs of digestion and respiration, and when a horse is troubled in any manner in his wind, and when his stomach is out of order, either by flatulency, costiveness, or want of appetite, the use of aloes will be of great service to him. It should be given reduced to a fine powder, in small doses, not exceeding four drachms at a time, and mixed with the horse's grain; after a few days it should be discontinued for a while, when the use of it may be resumed, as there appears to be a necessity for it. Said dose mixed with a small quantity of rasped rhubard, and continued for a few days, will purge, and is the safest medicine for a horse. Calomel and other powerful articles generally called horse medicines, had better be avoided unless in extreme cases. Aloes are the dessicated juice of a plant, look somewhat like rosin, if of a good quality is very friable, and has a strong and pleasant bitter smell; the best comes from the Island of Succotrina.—There is a coarser and impure kind from Barbadoes; it is found in general in the druggists's shops for its real worth. I will conclude this communication with the recipe of a simple and cheap embrocation, such as found in, and which I copy verbatim from a valuable small volume published some years ago in London, by Philip Astley, a man of great experience in all matters relating to horses.

*For strains, wrenches and windgalls from the knee to the hoof.*

"The following simple and cheap embrocation will be found serviceable in curing all those casualties.

"Take of oil of turpentine, double distilled vinegar, and spirit of wine, each a gill; but observe to mix first with the turpentine alone, the whites of two eggs in order the better to dissolve them; blend the whole together, and rub the part affected with it night and morning, using a flannel wrapper to keep it warm: so efficacious is this medicine, that there is scarcely a strain or bruise but it will cure, if the bone is not injured; but should the bone be hurt, it is necessary then to foment the part with such common herbs as are used on such occasions; this must be done before you embrocate the part; the best manner is to take a piece of double canvass, using a stick to each end, then steep a piece of flannel in the fomentation, and having wrung it rather dry, by the aid of the canvas and sticks, apply it as hot to the strain, &c. as the horse can possibly bear it, covering it with a horse cloth. Having repeated this application several times, let the part be rubbed entirely dry, and then bathed with the embrocation twice every day, for three days together, then once a day: and thus discontinue it, in proportion as the disease disappears. The fomentation may be used as often as you think proper, in all cases where the bone has received any injury; but when the sinews, muscles, and nerves are only strained, the embrocation may be found sufficient; care must be taken that you do not use it more than six times successively, lest it should bring off some of the hair."

This embrocation I have generally kept ready for use many years, and for want of double distilled vinegar have found strong cider vinegar, old and clear, to answer the purpose; it has been used by myself, and occasionally by neighbors, with much satisfaction. The results of experience in matters relating to agriculture, however trifling individually they may appear, collectively will form a valuable volume for the Farmer; this volume, Mr. Editor, under your fostering care, is fast thriving in the pages of the *New-England Farmer*, and it is an encouragement for your friends to offer their mite occasionally.

With much esteem, yours, &c.
*Weston, June 1, 1830.* J. M. G.

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*A composition for coloring and preserving Gates, Poles, Barns, Roofs, and Timber generally, from the weather.*—Melt 12 ozs. rosin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as fine as usual with oil, as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick walls.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

## STATISTICAL MEMORANDA.

In the year 1830, the 14 Banks in the city of New-York paid into the Treasury of this State, for Taxes, $53,599 21
29 Insurance cempanies, paid 39,765 56
5 miscellaneous companies, 4,463 85

$97,810 62

In 1827, there were paid into the county treasuries, by the Albany Banks, 6,204 07
Troy Banks 1,166 70
Other Banks, in the other counties, 8,165 50
All other inc. companies, sama, 10,919 54
The N. Y. city Banks paid in 1827, 54,700 18
Insurance and other companies in New-York, the same year. 50,642 33

Revenue from those sources in '27 131,798 41

There are in this state 262 incorporated Turnpike Companies, and 87 Bridge Companies.

SAVINGS BANKS.

*New-York Savings Bank.* This institution went into operation in July, 1819, and up to January, 1830, there had been deposited $5,332,354 87
Deduct amount p'd depositors 3,795,303 20

1,537,051 67
Interest due depositors 524,038 02

2,061,089 57

This is a noble institution. This considerable sum has doubtless been diverted from being wasted or spent in luxury or extravagance, and is now in the bank, subject to the order of its owners. Of the depositors, in 1830, 157 were minors; 307 widows; 600 single women; 388 trustees of children.

*Albany Savings Bank*—incorporated in 1820—Amount deposited since $158,853 16
Withdrawn 99,955 00

58,898 16
Interest due depositors Jan. 1, 1830 7,760 62

$66,658 87

The depositors principally minors and labourers.

*Troy Savings Bank*—incorporated in 1827. balance due depositors 1st Jan. 1830. $81,466 00

*Brooklyn Savings Bank*—incorporated in 1827; balance due depositors, 1st Jan. 1831. $60,985 94
Withdrawn 25,263 53

Due depositors, 35,722 41
Last dividend, 3 per cent per annum.

*Seamen's Savings Bank, for the City of New York.*—incorporated 1829. Deposited since incorporation, about $64,000 00

There are Savings Banks at Utica, and other places, not yet in operation.

*The Literary Fund* of the State of New-York, amounted Jan. 1, 1830, to $256,002 86, the proceeds of which is under the control of the Regents of the University.

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*Tattersalls.*—The Arabian horses, brought over by Mr. Rhind from Smyrna in November last were sold by auction in New-York on Saturday at Tattersalls, and brought the following prices:

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|---|---|
| Stamboul, chesnut | $575 |
| Kechlani, bay | 430 |
| Zelcaadi, chesnut | 430 |
| Yemen, gray | 335 |